# **EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS** PRAISED BY SCHOLARS

Hundreds from Institutions of North America and Europe Aid in Dedication at Albany.

### UNITY ATTAINED BY STATE

Ambassador Reid Reviews Progress and Returns Thanks for Gifts Replaced Through Destruction of Library.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Oct. 15 .- Hundreds of educators from the great educational institutions of North America and Europe. not to mention Dr. José Angel Casparo versity of Cuzco, Peru, celebrated here to-day the possession by the State of New York of a great temple of knowl-They spent the morning communicating to one another their ad-

who as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, presided; from Dr. John Christopher Schwab, librarian

Then in the evening, they returned for further greetings, this time from Dr. William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools in New York City, and from William J. S. Bryan, assistant superintendent of instruction in charge of high schools in St. Louis, both of them in closer touch than most of their hearers with those problems of popular education to the more effective solution of which New York's new tem-

The dedication of the New York State Education Building will occupy three days. Every speaker rejoiced in the unification of the state's educational forces, accomplished in 1904. Chancellor Reid showed that popular education is the state's greatest activity, in quoting the figures of New York's total annual expenditure for this purpose, \$77,-

### Mr. Reid Gives Thanks for Aid.

Chancellor Reid, dressed in the flowing robes of his Oxford doctorate, after welcoming the delegates at the afternoon session reviewed the educational work of the state, thanking all those who had aided the state in restoring, so far as possible, the valuable state library destroyed by fire a year ago.

"Let me acknowledge," said he, "the helpful sympathy from lovers of books and of libraries throughout our own country, and particularly the spontaneous and inspiring readiness of friends abroad to replace old gifts. I important and handsome restorations of this kind from the British government and also from the British Mu-

"It is my first duty and my high privilege to extend to these college and university presidents and to this great concourse of men otherwise occupied in education, from all parts of the United States and from some parts of the Old World, the welcome of the Board of Regents and of the State of New York, whose servants we are, You honor us by your presence and your participation dignifies still further a notable event in the notable history of popular education in the most populous state of the Union.

"We are asking you to take part in the opening of our new building for the use of those charged with supervision of the educational activities of the state. We are proud that this splendid provision for our work began, or seemed to us to begin, as a sign of the state's satisfaction with the unity of educational effort through all its borders which it had at last attained. men to begin with.' The headmaster Its purpose has constantly been to secure efficiency by centralizing and coerdinating all its educational work, thought further. He said the aim of tricts, teach drawing. Three-fourths of When the Legislature wisely enacted our new educational law of 1900-'01, and when the historic Board of Regents was able to seize this opportunity, through the fortunate choice of an accomplished secretary, to bring the widest foundation of knowledge, and trial and trade schools, with a day enprimary and secondary education of the state into co-operation for a single end, with a single spirit, that long must teach to combine a stable and pupils. Twenty-cight village high cherished purpose of the state became

an achievement. "We are proud that this great public building, inspired and prosecuted in this spirit, comes now at a time and in a way to make it seem as in some sense a return by the generous people of New York for the lamentable destruction, last year, of our library. The made in this or in any state for such generously, by a Legislature and state administration which appreciated the work we had been doing. It has been and is turned over to us just at the time when it can best assuage the cruel loss we have suffered.

### No Debt on the Building.

"We are proud that the great structure comes to us absolutely free. There is no debt on it. They issued no bonds for it and anticipated no income. The people of New York have equipped their Board of Regents and Department of Education with these new and greatly enlarged facilities for conducting the business with which they have tharged us, close on the heels of our misfortune, and they paid for it as they went along out of the current revenues of the state. They paid for it completely. For once the cost of a public building of the first class has been

the appropriations. This is said to be higher than formerly. But this building has cost less than one-fifth of the one opposite, the State Capitol. The people now make it ours, and they have planned that no part of this ample space shall be diverted from the one great purpose to which it is devoted, the greatest and most important of all the state's manifold activities, the supervision of the education it provides for its rising generation.

"The loss of our library, the largest and most valuable state library in the country, through no fault of our own, was an unexpected and benumbing misfortune. But it was not wholly irreparable. The library was uncommonly rich in manuscripts, the old records of the Dutch government from Peter Stuyvesant down, the papers of Sir William Johnson and much else relating to the early history of New Thanks to the skill and activity of the staff, a part of these at first thought destroyed were saved in a more or less damaged condition.

Where actually burnt, manuscripts cannot, of course, be replaced. But most burnt books can be. And here again the state has made generous provisions for our doing what is possible. It gave us half a million dollars for the library last winter, and it has pledged miration of the great marble building in the terms of the law three-quarters of a million more for the same pur-In the afternoon they gathered in pose this coming winter. I am here the gilt incrusted auditorium at the on behalf of the Board of Regents to east end of the vast edifice to receive acknowledge most earnestly and hearta cordial welcome and to bear sober lily this wise liberality-with that sinwords of thanksgiving from Whitelaw cerest species of gratitude which al-Reid, Ambassador to Great Britain, ways involves a lively expectation of further favors to come!

"Let me acknowledge also the helpful sympathy from lovers of books and of of Yale University, and from Professor libraries throughout our own country, Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of and particularly the spontaneous and the American Museum of Natural His- inspiring readiness of friends abroad toreplace old gifts. I should like to speak especially of the important and handsome restorations of this kind from the British government and also from the British Museum

### The Mission of Books

"We prize our books beyond everything. But our conception of their uses is not quite that of the dilettante booklover, who clothes them in priceless bindings, guards them jealously on secluded shelves and prides himself on their constant good condition. It is rather that of the practical person, who believes that a book-like an educational official, for that matter—is made to be worn out in the public service. We strive to bring our books and our accumulated methods of diffusing the This might have been so administered information that is in them directly to all who can use them throughout the problem was to make the new and the homes of the state. Our travelling licall, like our pictures and maps for the schools. There are about fifty out, the elementary schools give certhousand volumes devoted to this purreading or for special studies, they are which connect themselves naturally going, in twenty-five or fifty volume libraries, every few weeks to some new dexes and guides to recent legislation on any subject and in any state are al- all pupils in such a school must study ways ready for consultation by our legislators and all others interested.

Some years ago a brilliant New York lawyer, in discussing the historic losses physics, and to these seven-twelfths should like to speak especially of the of character in decadent nations before one of our universities, said: Then five-twelfths must be given to gowns and hoods. Ambassador Reid Rome fell, not for lack of skilful archi- vocational studies, selected as may introduced Superintendent Maxwell as tects or learned lawyers or trained seem most useful with reference to generals, but because there were no pupil's expected pursuits and needs, more Romans. The state had lost the art of teaching virtue.' There are jealous observer sometimes fears that giene. Then comes either a vocational still Americans, thank God! though the the type is changing. Certainly with the influx of over a million allens a year it is vital that this state shall not lose 'the art of teaching virtue.'

"A similar thought was recently ex-

pressed in another form by Lord Rosebery. The business of the university, he said, was to furnish the country with men. About the same time Lord Morley was extolling education, because among other things 'an educated man is a man who knows what when an assertion is proved, and when it is not proved.' And he added attend one of the day continuation that 'an educated man should have an schools for at least six hours a week. ardent care for the wellbeing of his own species, and of his own countryat Repton, in a recent address at Magdalen College, Oxford, carried the whether in cities, villages or rural diseducation was to enable men and the city schools offer courses in manual dencies of their time in the light of ing, one-third in manual training and be the highest of patriotic duties. You evening enrolment of three thousand powerful government, with freedom schools have vocational courses in agriyour free institutions are to last.

Purpose of Education. Years ago one was given in this place, mathematics. These industrial, trade to which I still like to recur. The end and agricultural schools have been deexpenditure for it is the largest ever of free education for each child of the veloped in New York, under the destate is primarily, and in the state's partment, within the last four years. a purpose. It was begun, freely and interest, to form for each child a char- Meanwhile the number of pupils receivthe state and worthy of it; but next, will agree with me, I hope, in thinking and often most pressing, to make a liv- this a great and quick development in completed with unexampled rapidity ing. It is essentially democratic, and a new field; but it is only begun. The it is also essential to any successful or next four years will tell a larger story. permanent democracy. A similar idea The state is said to lead the country ford professor, bearing the historic is that we seem to have found a way "The University, like the Church, is a old, so as to secure a harmonious it opens useful and brilliant careers to new educational ideal. those who are neither noble by birth. nor powerful, nor rich. But,' he add- in behalf of this educational adminised, 'when I speak of a University as tration? The days of warfare, or even the best modern type of a democracy, of jealousy, between the elementary I do not mean by democracy that strict schools and the secondary schools, bemechanical equality and similarity of units, which some social thinkers seem paramount authorities, between the to desire. A dead level of equality be-

and the unskilled that place is a Uni- to the president of the university. versity. It has its own aristocracy-

"The conception of popular education which those hold whom the State of New York has intrusted with its educational system centring here is not quite the conception hitherto most prevalent elsewhere. It is a catholic view-free education for all purposes first and highest to preserve and improve the old American character, to make good citizens for the Republic, good men and helpful in their several communities, and next, in all cases of need or choice, education to make a behalf of the state, to provide for teaching everything, from A, B, C to the degree of A. B.

### The Work of the Board.

"All the educational institutions of the state are, in varying degrees, under the supervision of this one department. Pupils from the public elementary schools pass direct, on certification, to the public seconday schools. In these also the department prescribes a course of study. On the satisfactory completion of this, it issues an entrance diploma, which is accepted at once by the colleges that crown the public school system in New York, and meets the entrance requirements of most of the other colleges. The board selects the examiners, who prepare and pass upon the questions for preliminary and academic examinations; and it issues, on the report of special examiners, whom it also appoints, the qualifying certificates for law, medicine, pharmacy, and a number of other professional occupations, over the entry to which the state expects it to exercise a supervision. It registers study clubs throughout the state, and while they continue efficient, aids them in preparing their programmes and in selecting and buying or borrowing from the state the books they need. It issues many educational publications, and through the science division sends out frequent circulars, giving the latest results of investigation and experiment in the care of shade and fruit trees, the identification of flowers and plants, and in dealing with the ravages of insects and pests-to say nothing of its geological and other scientific reports.

"Meantime the state's provision of elementary and secondary free schools had been developed to what was thought a well-knit and unified system, when it was suddenly complicated by the new law for vocational schools, as to damage the old system. old fit into each other, each helping braries traverse the state, almost on the other and neither becoming in any way antagonistic. As it has worked tain instruction in manual, household, pose, and in assorted lots, for general decorative and agricultural details, with the standard studies, and also with the home life. Then in the seccommunity, anywhere in the state, from ondary schools offering vocational with the old fixed studies. Practically English for four years, English and American history with civics, algebra and plane geometry, biology and of the time of each pupil is given. whether agriculture, manual arts, drawing, domestic science, household decoration, sanitation or personal hycourse in the high school, or a trade school. The latter requires that ninetwelfths of the whole time be spent in specific shop training, and abandons his first employment. any further instruction in liberal

## Development Only Begun.

"Now as to the present condition of this new work: All public schools, women to understand the world they training, cooking and sewing. One-half lived in, and assist or resist the ten- the village schools give courses in sewstandards or ideals resting on the cooking. There are forty public indusexperience. Thus to resist may often rolment of four thousand and an and the play of free intelligence-if culture, and twenty others give agricultural teaching of a less definite character. There are ten thousand pupils in evening departments of exist-"There have been a thousand defini- ing day schools, learning the trade aptions of the purpose of education, plications of drawing, science and acter, and so to make a life helpful to ing such training has quadrupled. You of it came lately from a source which in the number of these vocational may possibly surprise you. An Ox- schools; what we think more important name of Sir Walter Raleigh, said: of grafting this new work upon the democratic institution. That is to say, growth of both in accordance with a

"May I venture to say one word more tween individual associations and the in live society. A great part of the now and have had for many years har- all the invited guests.

kept within the estimates and within business of a University is to cultivate mony and co-operation in our councils differences and distinctions. If there is all over the state, and have sucan era of big prices, and the cost of any place in the world where it is a ceeded in securing an assimilation of building is especially said to be far stupid heresy to say that there shall efforts by all our educational laborers. be no distinction between the skilled from the teacher in the common school

### New York in the Front Rank. "I have already acknowledged the

munificent support we have lately re-

celved from the state in our special

emergency. But I wonder how gen-

erally it is realized by our citizens or even by this audience that the people of this state regularly spend more, and more freely, for their schools than for any other object; three times as much, in fact, as for all other public objects combined, legislative, judicial, penal, reformatory, charitable, curative, agricultural, defensive, and all the rest. In round numbers the state appropriliving. Accordingly we are trying, on ates \$8,500,000 for its schools-\$1,000,-000 more than for any other object. But this is only a bagatelle. The amounts raised for the same purpose by special local taxation in every school district in the state bring the grand total to the imperial sum of \$77,000,000. If the Empire State is called to deal imperially with any subject coming under its care, it certainly should be with the training of the rising generation. I hope you all, and that particularly our foreign guests and for the country, expects us to raise \$50,critics may see reason to think that | 600 in greater New York alone. in the discharge of this duty New York has not fallen below that high vocation. We hope, too, you may be convinced merely in these colossal expenditures, but in their results. If anywhere we are found behind, it will be a favor to this board and to the Commissioner of Education if you will point it out. We promise you our speediest and best in advance for any helpful hints in that

"We know perfectly that the great mmunity we serve still suffers from many ills. For all of them our one remedy is light, and again light, and to the end more and more light. And spirit of John Ruskin, to make our young people 'not only do the right things, but enjoy the right things-not merely industrious, but to love industry-not merely learned, but to love knowledge-not merely pure, but to hunger and thirst after justice."

### Professor Osborn's Criticism.

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn in his address declared that "the unequal distribution of the good things is the "By the good things of agitation." riches, but family health, food, sunshine, pure air, labor, the beauty of nature, the creative works of man. A redistribution will come about, not through politics, which seems to produce little except rivalry and bad feelessentially unnatural, but through the application to human welfare of all of Nature's resources, known and still to

Professor Osborn asserted that the museum is not a conservative but a Montauk Point to Lake Erie. Our in- courses, these stand on an equal plane progressive educational force, and that in this regard New York since 1836 has been holding the torch for all the other states of the Union.

### Praises Superintendent Maxwell.

full dress took the place of academic any other, were responsible for the Americanization of the huge army of slone to sell badges or anything else to used: Have ready two cupfuls of pastry immigrants entering the country men. But we aren't going to send young through New York every year. The women; we're going to send middle-aged and half, in cook's parlance-of butter Ambassador praised Dr. Maxwell's women, and, anyhow, they'll all go two and lard. Use also from a third to half work, expressing his pleasure that he, by two." when Dr. Maxwell, as a young man, immigrated from England, gave him MATED WITHOUT A NEST fer as to the sweetening of a pie crust

Dr. Maxwell paid tribute to Andrew studies. It has smaller classes, and S. Draper, State Commissioner of Eduits pupils have longer hours, and get cation, to whom he considered the new more individual instruction. Then pupils building in a sense a personal monumay pass to continuation schools, for ment. He outlined the history of edueither day or evening attendance; and cation in the state, saying that the terday against her husband, Dean Lavait is earnestly hoped that by amend- dedicatory exercises formed the celements to existing law the employment bration of a century of progress in a retired Presbyterian minister, now conin the trades of any one between the public education. Dr. Maxwell reis evidence,' and understands, there- ages of fourteen and seventeen will be joiced in the "revolution" by which by fore, amid the wildest political clamor, positively forbidden unless the em- far the greater number of school chilployer binds himself to make the youth dren now attend public or tax supported schools as distinguished from church and private schools.

With regard to the struggle of public school administrators against political domination, he said:

"If our public schools are to reach their highest efficiency they must be kept absolutely free from political influence.

The audience applauded this sentiment vigorously.

Mr. Bryan emphasized the democ racy of America's educational system and the advantages arising therefrom. And in the general direction of democracy he could see in the last fifty years a great change in the development of secondary schools the world over.

Before the session this evening Governor and Mrs. Dix entertained several of the distinguished visitors at dinner ing that he never bought her any clothat the Executive Mansion.

Among the delegates attending the dedicatory exercises are Canon H. Hensley Henson, of Westminster Abbey, Lon-Steineger, of the University of Christiana; Dr. F. D. Adams, dean of McGill University; Professor Paul H. Hanus, of Harvard; President Nicholas Murray go to that of her aunt at Watervilet. Butler of Columbia; Dr. Herbert Put- Weaver visited her there. nam, librarian of Congress; Chanceller 15 last they came to New York and took Elmer E. Brown of New York University; President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin; President John H. Finley of the College of the and, leaving 30 cents on the table for City of New York; Dr. T. F. Crane, her, departed never to return. acting president of Cornell; President Henry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago, and President Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation.

will be Dr. Van Hise, Dr. Butler, Dr. William Starr Myers, assistant professor of history and politics at Princeton; Dr. Pritchett and Canon Henson, Regents and the Superintendent of The evening will be devoted to a recep-

Will Make Founders' Day Demonstration for Stricken Leader.

### TO SELL BADGES IN STREET

### Workers to Travel in Squads of Two to Prevent Unpleasant Experiences.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Miss Clara B. Morrison and the rest of the Moosettes at National Progressive headquarters were busy in their offices yesterday, pegging away at their desks on founders day work for greater New York.

"The work must go on even though our candidate is laid up." Miss Morrison right, and anyhow the cause is here, and ment the other day by saying she did not October 26, the day before Colonel Roosevelt's birthday, we mean to have ten through her college, and her remark thousand women out in the streets of seems to be received with approval by this city asking people to buy Progressive heads of other colleges-whatever the party badges. Mrs. Medill McCormick, of poor but ambitious student thinks about Chicago, the organizer of founders' day it. This authority certainly agreed, too.

"I'm writing to the actresses now, "You know, actresses could ing?" the reporter asked. very well put in a couple of hours before the matinee and an hour or so afterthat it stands in the front rank not ward selling badges, and I hope to get numbers of them to do it. A couple of not permit any one to live in conditions of money off Broadway and 42d street in ruin her health. We absolutely discourthree hours. "Then we are appealing to clubs-oh, to

all kinds of women. When we have found how many we can command, we shall efforts to catch up, and we thank you divide the city into districts, and appoint light housekeeping in chafing dishes is tutoring, settlement work on Saturday a woman captain for each district, who will detail the women under her to their We are promised the services of Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. E. H. Hooker and all the other women of the financial committee of fifty, who are going right out on the streets. Each one of us will wear a Founders' Day bag made of a we seek to spread this light in the bandanna, to drop the money in, and by that bag we can be known."

Miss Morrigon said other details would e settled at a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan next Friday afternoo

Some of the women of the two old parties den't think much of the Founders' Day plan. In fact, they disapprove of it. love purity-not merely just, but to They make the same criticism that some of the antis did of the suffragists for sending girls out to sell literature during vaudeville week at Hammerstein's." Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman

of the woman's department of the Republican National Committee, said yesterday she thought it was dreadful. "It underlying cause of all present social really does seem to me very wrong to send young women out to 'tag' strange life," he added, "we do not mean men," she said. "It is bad in every way. Another thing, aside from the danger to the girls, I think it's a bad move politically. It is not a good way to popularize a movement. Men don't like to be 'tagged' for money. It irritates them and would drive them away from a party, I should think. If any of our ing, nor through socialism, which is Republican women proposed such a plan I should veto it instantly. Mrs. James B. Eustis, who has been

ooking after the affairs of the Women's Wilson and Marshall organization during the illness of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, its head, thinks much the same. "We certainly shall have no 'tag day, she said. "We're going to have a rally day next Saturday, and sell tea and cake

But Miss Frances Kellor, national committeeman in the Bull Moose party, says that nobody need worry, because Founders' Day is going to be conducted in the TO MAKE IT .- (By request.) -The fol-

it very wrong to send young women out any tempting dish in which pie crust is

Bride Suing Minister's Son Says He Left Her with 30 Cents.

Alleging abandonment and cruel and nhuman treatment, Mrs. Florence Shortle baking powder with the flour before add-Weaver filed a suit for separation yesbee Weaver, son of Thomas N. Weaver, nected with the banking house of Spencer Trask, Mrs. Weaver asks \$100 a week allmony and \$850 counsel fees.

Mrs. Weaver complains that her husband never properly supported her, and while he gave her only 30 cents when he deserted her, he spent money lavishly in the entertainment of others and on himself. She files with her application for alimony several letters written by Weaver, in which he tells his wife of the good time he had at Long Beach, detailing to her all the dances, dinners and other social affairs he attended, including a farewell dinner by two actresses, whom he and another man later accompanied on moonlight automobile ride.

They were married in 1910 at Watervilet, N. Y., after an elopement from this city. They were nineteen years old. Their married life was unhappy and Weaver deserted his wife, she alleges, on September 18 last. Mrs. Weaver is now living with her mother at No. 94 West 94th Weaver says he cannot support street. his wife, but she says he earns from \$200 to \$250 a week and that he has been spending it freely, but not on her, declar-

Mrs. Weaver says her husband promised to provide her with a home if his mother refused to receive her. Mrs. Weaver, senior, did refuse to receive her new daughter-in-law, but Weaver failed to

Remarks of her sisters caused Mrs. Weaver to leave her mother's home and a furnished apartment at No. 111 Manhattan street. They were in their own home three days, says Mrs. Weaver. when her husband packed his belongings,

### WOMEN'S VOTING STRENGTH. The Bureau of Census issued a recent

statement showing that in the six states To-morrow morning and afternoon in which women vote-California, Colothe third and fourth sessions of the rado, Idaho, Utah, Washington and dedication will be held. The speakers Wyoming-there are 1,346,925 females twenty-one years of age or over. Of this number 654,784 are of native white parentage and 333,925 of foreign white or mixed parentage. There are 327,682 foreign born white women entitled to vote. There are also 13,488 negroes and 17,046 Indians tween man and man is not conceivable Education, are gone forever. We have tion by the Governor and Mrs. Dix to Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics.

# MOOSETTES UNDISMAYED Health Must Be Put Before Study in College

A Teachers College Authority Explains the Conditions Under Which Struggling Students Are Accepted.

"I have never seen a girl who could earn her entire way through college without detriment to her health."

Such was the answer of the social directress of Teachers College, who guards the happiness and physical wellbeing of the students at Teachers College, Columbia University, to the question, "Do you encourage people to work their way through your college?"

Miss Mary Wooley, president of Mount "I'm confident that he will be all Holyoke, stirred up quite some excitewant any girls "starving their way"

> people here," she declared. "How do you prevent them from starv-

"Well, we supervise every girl's living arrangements from the very beginning of the year," was the answer, "and we do age any one from living alone, especially from getting her meals alone.

human spirit was never made to endure solitary meals. The business of doing also frowned upon here. Occasionally a and irresponsible ones. s living in an apartment is watched very Wood, and then there's trouble!

"Hundreds of girls come to us every wish to earn their living expenses. half of the regular college programme, so hemianism."

that you will have time and strength for outside work, very well." You see, girls from far away don't une

derstand the conditions of New York life. They do not allow for the rush and roar, They don't realize the nervous wear and tear attendant on mere existence in this city. One simply cannot do the same amount of work here that one can in quiet town, where it is not such a strain merely to live.

'Nor do I ever permit a girl to remain n the college unless she has made arrangements which will give her financial launch yourself on New York without money' is the warning I give to countless girls who think they can come here and get odd jobs between classes. It is better, we tell ambitious students, to stay away until they have earned money enough to see them through the first year.

"If, however, a girl insists on coming and consents to take only half the regular programme there are many opportunities for her to eke out her allowance. It is comparatively easy to earn one's board and room in this neighborhood. In general, I think the girl who wants to earn her living has much more opportunity in "We simply will not have any starving the city than she has in a country col-"Many of the students work in restau-

ants near the college, where they receive three meals in return for two hours' work a day. A group of girls who are acquainted usually take these places together, and have very good times, I imhundred actresses ought to make a barrel in which it would be possible for her to agine. They are some of our finest students, too, and their social position in no way suffers from the work. There is no snobbery in Teachers College. There are many other places open to college girls on Morningside, such as clerical work, mornings, welfare work in stores-one of our girls has a class in English for the studying cooking are permitted to live in little cash girls in one of the big stores an apartment, but these are not the young and positions with private families They are all mothers' helpers. One girl takes two safely lodged in Whittier Hall, the col- children to walk every afternoon, and anlege dormitory. Moreover, every girl who other sits with a child every evening for three hours while its mother attends a closely. If we find her work-deteriorating class at the university. Other girls play or her spirits flagging, off she goes to Dr. for dancing at the gymnastic hours. As few have paid classes in Sunday schools throughout the city. There are countless ear who confess they are penniless and ways to turn an extra penny, but, as I I said before, we will not permit any girl always say to them. 'My dear, I'll gladly to matriculate until she has a place upon nelp you if you will promise me one which she can depend for at least the thing-to put your living first. I won't first half of the year. Waiting on table have anything to do with a girl who in a restaurant means steady employment. wants to give the best of her energies to That is why so many of our girls take it her work and let her health take care of up. Haphazard living is forbidden here, itself. If you are willing to cut out one- likewise anything that savors of Bo-

# Postal Card Departments

All communications (and they are welcome) should be made by postal, as far

### Recipes Tested and Found Good

No. 154 Nassau street.

day next Saturday, and sell tea and cake at some place yet to be selected, but we wouldn't dream of going out on the streets to 'tag' men."

Hut Miss Frances Kellor, national companied by stamps for return. Kindly inclose stamps with questions requiring an answer by letter. Write on only one side of the paper and see that name and address accompany each item.

This department will not be responsible for manuscript which is not accompanied by stamps for return. Kindly inclose stamps with questions requiring an answer by letter. Write on only one side of the paper and see that name and address accompany each item. me and address acco

> flour and one cupful of shortening-half a cupful of cold water and a small pinch of salt. For a sweet ple a pinch of sugar may be added, if desired. Opinions difn this way. Some housekeepers believe agreeable contrast to the sweet filling. When using the crust as a covering for a chicken or meat ple sift a teaspoonful of ing it to the other ingredients. This baking powder, if the crust is properly mixed, will not give it the appearance of a biscuit dough, as might be supposed. It will make it rise in crisp, flaky layers like the very finest puff paste.

To make a perfect crust be sure that all materials and utensils used are very old. The shortening, very cold, should e put into the chopping bowl. The flour and salt (sugar and baking powder, too, if either is used) should be sifted over it. Mix with the chopping knife, folding or chopping the flour into the shortening. When the whole is cut into pieces the size f small beans add the water, mixing it also into the dough with a chopping me mass turn it out on a floured board, and with a floured rolling pin pound it several times. Turn it over and pound it again several times. Then roll it out, taking care to roll it in but one direction. It is conabout half an inch thick fold the crust and water

over and pound it with the rolling pin again. Repeat this folding, rolling and pounding two or three times. This is done to fill the dough with air spaces, so that it will become flaky and light while All -ecipes appearing in these columns have baking. When this work seems to be sufmeasurements are used unless other- ficiently done roll the dough out to wafer. like thinness and it is ready to use. Or, the stated.

This department will be glad to answer any althary question submitted by readers and ill buy recipes.

Address Culinary Editor, New-York Tribune, In the refrigerator as near the ice as posplace it in an earthen saucer and set its in the refrigerator as near the ice as possible, to become cold and hard. It is bet-

One cannot make good pie with bread flour. Bread flour, rich in gluten, should THE PEFECT PIE CRUST AND HOW he reserved for breads raised with yeast lowing recipe for pie crust may be used Pastry flour, rich in starch, should be re-"We discussed it carefully," she told either for meat ples or for sweet dessert served for ples and cakes. One reason

The Tribune reporter. "I. too, should feel ples, tarts, turnovers or, in fact, almost why there is so much poor pastry is that flour they use. ut and spread over the bottom of the

> pieplate rub the surface with a little eggwhite. This will prevent the juices in the filling from soaking into the crust and making it soggy or heavy. For a sucalmost, but not quite, hot enough to burn. that an unsweetened crust makes an It has been said that the oven must be so hot that the pastry will brown before the butter in it has hardly a chance to melt. This is exaggerated, of course, but it is why the oven should be so hot. If the oven is of but moderate temperature the butter will melt and run out, making the crust floury and sticky, and the filling will absorb much of this floury crust, giving it a gluey, soggy appearance when it is served. If, on the other hand, the crust browns just as fast as the butter melts, or almost as fast, it will be crisp and snappy, and as it bakes the intense heat will break it into flakes. Put the ple first on the lower half of the oven to brown the under crust before the filling has a chance to soak into it, and then transfer it to the

> > THE EASIEST WAY.

Consult the Tribune's Room tion. When the whole becomes a smooth mass turn it out on a floured board, and better rooms. 320 Tribune Building.— Advt.

To remove the red egg stains from silver wash first with soap and water. sidered better for the worker to roll the then rub it with sait until the stains are pin from her than toward her. When removed. Then wash again with scap

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